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TITLE: Prevention Indicators for Evaluating the Progress of HIV Prevention in San Francisco (SF), 1994-

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PURPOSE: To develop a set of biological (Bio), behavioral (Beh), social (Soc) and service (Ser) impact measures for monitoring trends in HIV prevention activities among four sub-epidemic populations: men who have sex with men and injecting drug users (IDU), high risk heterosexuals (HRH) and childbearing women (CBW) in SF:

RESULTS: The table presents prevention indicator data from four domains over four years:

Domain	Indicator	Sub-epidemic	1994	1995	1996	1997	change	p-value
Bio	Rectal GC rate/100,000 (m)	MSM	167	225	311	309	85↑	<0.001
Beh	Unprotected anal sex w/ 2 partners	MSM	23.6%	25.1%	28.3%	33.0%	39.8↑	<0.001
Beh	Condom use always (anal sex)	MSM	70.0%	68.0%	65.8%	60.8%	13.1↓	<0.001
Serv	# needles disbursed at NEP/month	IDU	125,027	140,302	158,812	157,138	25.7↑	<0.001
Bio	AIDS incidence: rate/100,000 (M&F)	IDU	31	28	24	18	41.9↓	<0.001
Bio	CT cases/100,000 (M&F)	HRH	316	261	278	341	7.9↑	0.003
Bio	Condom use: students 9-12 grade	HRH	Na	64.7%	Na	61.3%	5.3↓	0.250
Bio/ Ser	Delay of HIV diagnosis	CBW	19.2%	16.4%	16.1%	6.4%	66.7↓	<0.001

Social indicators include measures of public and political sanctions relevant to the successful implementation of HIV prevention activities. Clean needle distribution is facilitated by a public health emergency exemption enacted in 1988. Sodomy laws were repealed in 1976. Anti-discrimination legislation was enacted in 1991 and domestic partnership in 1990.

DISCUSSION: Biological and behavioral indicators show disturbing trends among MSM suggesting increased risk behaviors, emphasizing the need for continued vigilance and preventive measures in this population. Socio-political indicators demonstrate a positive environment for marginalized populations at risk for HIV, which may facilitate prevention efforts. These indicators yield a comprehensive view of the progress of HIV prevention, allowing more timely responses to trends than provided by HIV or AIDS surveillance alone.

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